

SPORTS

All four enter semifinals

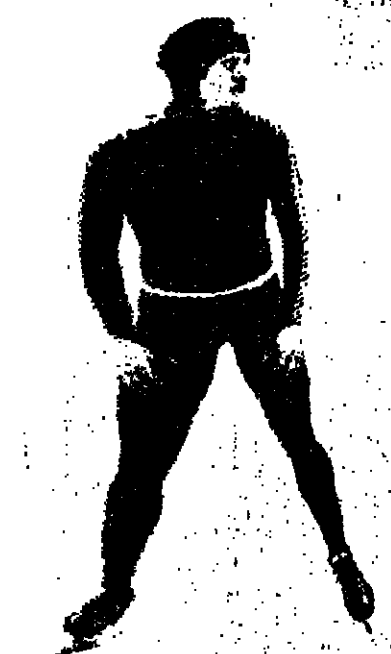
All Soviet entrants—Alexander Smyslov, Anatoly Boncharenko from Novosibirsk, and Yuri Ivanov and Sergei Dvornikov, both from Krasnoyarsk, have made the semifinals of the world ice speedway individual championship which will start on February 26 at Assen, Holland. They competed in the quarterfinals in Leningrad.

Speedskating



Moscowites Natalya Kurava and Alexander Danilin have won their first national speedskating sprinting all-round titles competing in Moscow. Kurava would win nearly three points clear of second-placed Lyudmila Boldareva, from Sverdlovsk, while Danilin was only one hundredth of a point ahead of the world top sprinting all-rounder Sergei Kiselevich, also of the USSR.

Photo by Andrei Kopylov



Moscow Hill beat Kiev Aviator, 16-12, in one of the matches in a nationwide rugby tournament now taking place at the Olimpiyskiy sports complex covered stadium, in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

A pleasant surprise

At Sestriere, Italy, Leonid Melnikov, 19, of the USSR, won the bronze in the junior world Alpine skiing special slalom and went on to win the giant slalom plus the downhill combination.

'RUSSIAN WINTER' ROLLS TO A CLOSE

The USSR won the 12th International Russian Winter Motor Rally, the first stage in the socialist countries' "Friendship Cup", with the Soviet crew of Viktor Moskovskikh and Sergei Dvornikov finishing first in the individual race.

Of the 42 crews from the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR, who originally set out across the Moscow and Yaroslavl regions, only 35 covered the 740 km route with 14 high-speed stretches. Czechoslovakia came second in the team event, ahead of Poland.

The next stage, "Golden Sands", will start off on May 14 in Bulgaria. The race is to wind up in the GDR on October 2.

HOW TO BECOME AN OLYMPIAN?

The National Belgian Olympic Committee has set strict criteria for their aspirants for the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. A unique contract is later to be concluded with each sportsman in this respect.

The committee's criteria are far stricter than the requirements of international federations. This is explained by the fact that there are plans to include in the team only those athletes who can be relied on for top performances or who, at least, have a good chance of making it to the semifinals.

"Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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RECORD REHEARSAL FOR AUTO RACERS

With about a month left to go before the "Formula-1" world pro-championships, all the aces have already tried out the first stage of the course by competing in elimination trials in Brazil.

The record time at the 5.02 km jacarepagua Race track in Rio de Janeiro, where the Grand Prix will be up for

PHIL MAHRE SURGES AHEAD

Twice Alpine Cup winner American Phil Mahre now leads the overall cup standings with 146 points even though he failed to win the Sunday special slalom at St Anton, Austria. Second-placed Peter Lüscher, who won the last men's downhill of the season the day before, has 135 points and his compatriot and namesake Peter Muller is third with 123, ahead of Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen with 118, Sweden Ingemar Stenmark with 102 and Håvard Røed, of Austria, with 100. Phil Mahre placed third in the Sunday slalom, which went to his brother Steve, with Andreas Wenzel, of Austria, the runner-up.

Maria Walliser, of Switzerland, won the women's downhill at Sarajevo, capital of 1984 Winter Olympics.

Switzerland has a very good lead in both the men's and women's standings, but its women's team is lagging behind. In the men's cup, Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen is ahead with 1452 points, followed by Ingemar Stenmark with 1138 and Håvard Røed with 1100. In the women's cup, Maria Walliser is ahead with 1452 points, followed by Ingemar Stenmark with 1138 and Håvard Røed with 1100.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Athletics

Valery Abramov, 26, from Moscow Region, won an 800 m race at Catania, Italy, in 1:51.99 sec. The USSR also won team standings.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS MEDICINE

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch has attended a session of the International Association of Olympic Medicine. The association's mission is to help the IOC medical commission reach the following goals:

- development of research in the field of sports medicine;
- publication of the results of the research;
- the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of sports medicine.

The association's membership includes 11 members and more than 100 correspondents. Vice-President, Prince de Monaco, member of the IOC Executive Committee, Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission and member of the National Olympic Committee, Director and Honorary Director of the Olympic Solidarity programme.

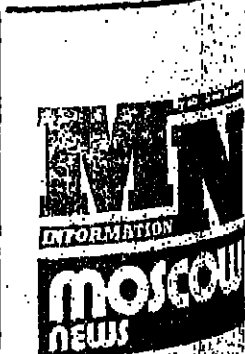


Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

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No. 13 (428), FEBRUARY 12-14, 1983

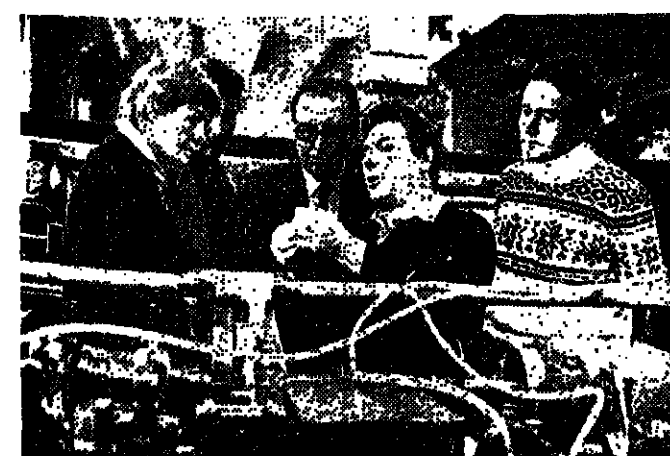
DECISIVE YEAR FOR PEACE DRIVE

Vienna. Over 250 noted political and public figures from 28 European countries, including the USSR and the USA and Canada, attended the International Conference "How to Avert the Threat of War in Europe".

Speakers at the plenary sessions as well as at the various conference commissions sounded profound concern over the possible ramifications of an implementation of the NATO plan for the placement in Europe of new American nuclear medium-range missiles. Special attention was drawn to the peaceful initiatives launched by the Soviet leader Yuri Andropov as well as to

(Continued on page 2)

DAYS OF PEACE IN MOSCOW



During the Days of Prague in Moscow our guests from Czechoslovakia visited several enterprises in the capital. This picture was taken at a platform needle works.

Days of Soviet-Lankan friendship

A delegation led by Sri Lanka Deputy Minister of State Chandra Karunaratne arrived in Moscow on February 11 to take part in the Days of Soviet-Lankan Friendship marking the 25th anniversary of Sri Lanka's independence and the 28th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Sri Lanka. The delegation will visit various enterprises and have a look at the cultural and architectural landmarks of Moscow, and will then go on to Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan.

Shortly before the Days began Friendship House hosted a function attended by Sri Lankan Ambassador to the USSR Neville Kanakarathne and by Sergei Chistoplyasov, Vice President of the USSR Sri Lanka Friendship Society and Minister of the Food Industry of the Russian Federation. The speakers at the function stressed the gains made by the country over the 35 years of its independence and the growing authority of Sri Lanka on the international scene.

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV TO VISIT GREECE

At the invitation of the Greek government, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov is to go on an official visit to Greece in the second half of February this year.

NATIONAL ECONOMY AND WELFARE OF THE USSR IN 1982

- Compared with 1981, the national income in 1982 increased by 2.8 per cent, the volume of industrial production by 2.8 per cent, productivity in the national economy by 2.7 per cent, and gross product in agriculture by four per cent.
- In 1982, two million new comfortable flats were built with an overall floor space of 107 million square metres, and nearly ten million people improved their living conditions. The average pay for industrial and office workers has come up by 2.8 per cent and pay to collective farmers by four per cent.
- In January 1983, the volume of industrial production as against January 1982 went up by 6.3 per cent, and productivity in industry by 5.5 per cent.

These figures were given at a meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers where the results were examined of the fulfilment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR, 1982 State Budget and also the plan for January 1983.

3,000 km OF EXPORT GAS PIPELINE COMPLETED

1,000 kilometres of the Urenqi-Pomary Uzhgorod pipeline are completed, of which 2,500 kilometres have been insulated and placed in trenches. The pipeline will bring West Siberian gas to Western Europe.

It took just eight months to cover two-thirds of a forbidding route from the Siberian town of Urenqi to the Carpathian foothills. Construction proceeded at an average daily rate of 20 kilometres.

Many hundreds of kilometres of the pipeline lying along the

northern and Volga-Volga central section are ready for operation.

Because construction work has proceeded considerably ahead of schedule in many sections, work has now also been started on the fifth Siberian gas pipeline, from Urenqi to the Centre.

Three of the six pipelines planned for construction in the current five-year plan period (1981-85) are already operational, and the fourth, export line, will soon come into service.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE: DUTY OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has held a meeting at which it discussed participation by Soviet scientists in the movement for the prevention of nuclear war as well as the measures which the Academy has been taking in support of the worldwide antiwar movement. Addressing the meeting, the Academy's President A. Alexandrov, Vice-Presidents Ye. Velikhov and P. Fedosyev and the Presidium's Chief Scientific Secretary G. Skriabin stressed the paramount importance and the growing urgency of this sphere of the Academy's

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET PUBLIC DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR APARTHEID PRISONERS

The Soviet public has always supported demands for the release of political prisoners in South Africa. There has been a wide response in the Soviet Union to the UN-sponsored campaign to collect signatures to the appeal demanding that Nelson Mandela, one of the recognized leaders of the African National Council of South Africa, be freed.

That the document has been signed by prominent Soviet public and trade union leaders, scientists and cultural workers, testifies to the respect which N. Mandela commands in the USSR.

The collection of signatures continues.

'TROY AND THRACE'

The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow has mounted an exhibition, "Troy and Thrace", with the items on display ranging in origin from the third millennium B.C. to the first century A.D. They have been lent by museums in Bulgaria and the GDR.

The exhibition is unique, says the museum's Director Irina Antonova. This is the first time that we have been given the opportunity of making a comparative analysis and of displaying side by side cultural monuments from the



Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev



Achelous fighting Hector.

most ancient civilization in the Balkan Peninsula and the north-western part of Asia Minor. Many people, scholars and poets included, have long had the idea of comparing these items and thereby of confirming their hypotheses.

There are 800 objects on view. These include items from the collection put together by Heinrich Schliemann and his followers in Troy (the surviving part of the so-called Priam's Treasure), and from settlements in Thrace, which have been discovered over the past few decades by Bulgarian archaeologists. They include implements, weapons, dishes, etc., made of metal, stone and clay.

The centre place of the exhibition, which has been organized at the initiative of the Ministries of Culture from three countries — the USSR, Bulgaria and the GDR — is the 1312 cc. B.C. gold treasure found in 1924 by Bulgarian archaeologists not far from the village of Vryshtrun.

After Moscow, the exhibition will go on show at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

LEITER SROLETSKAYA

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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● New Soviet Gallery (S) Ltd., Shop No. 144-148, 1st Floor Lucky Plaza, 304 Orchard Rd., Singapore-9

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● Sudanese Intercontinental Marketing Co., P.O. Box 1331, Khartoum

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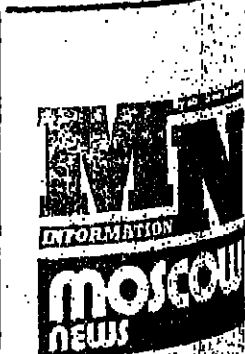


Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

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Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● ANOTHER MAJOR GAS PIPELINE HAS BECOME OPERATIONAL IN THE SOVIET UNION. The 3,346-kilometre-long Urengoi-Novosibirsk main line gas field in Northern Siberia with the Donetsk coal basin in the Ukraine.

● THE PAMIR MOUNTAINS HAVE BEEN CROSSED BY YET ANOTHER ROAD CONNECTING TAJIKISTAN'S ALPINE FARMS IN CENTRAL ASIA TO THE DUSHANBE-KHOROG HIGHWAY. The new road is to be used for the transportation of equipment and materials for land reclamation as well as for equipment for stock-raising farms.

● THE FOREST SPRAWLING OVER AN AREA OF 20,000 HECTARES ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE GREATER CAUCASUS NEAR THE TOWN OF ISMAILI, IN SOVIET AZERBAIJAN, HAS BEEN MADE INTO A RESERVE. A master plan has been drawn up in the republic for the development of reserves and national parks intended to combine the protection of nature with the further development of the recreation industry.

● A SUPERLARGE CANNERY TRAWLER HAS BEEN BUILT AT THE BLACK SEA SHIPYARDS. She is equipped with a modernised power plant and with the latest navigational and fish-researching instruments and can handle 50 tonnes of fish every day with the minimum of waste. She has been given the name of I. Burakov, a hero of the Battle of Stalingrad.

● THE HIGH-VOLTAGE KAVAN-ALA-BUKA POWER TRANSMISSION LINE HAS SPANNED THE TIEN SHAN RIDGES. Villages in the south of Kirghizia are now connected to the state power system. The line will make possible the more rapid development of the Alpine-Alatau Valley, an important stock-raising zone in this Central Asian republic. It is planned to put up almost nine thousand kilometres of extra rural power transmission lines in Tien Shan over the 1981-83 five-year plan period.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FOOD PROGRAMME IN ACTION

The adoption of the Food Programme in the USSR means the entire country faces now important goals linked to the further improvement of agriculture and to the better provision of food products. Mikhail Gorbachev, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in PRAYDA on what has already been achieved in this respect.

Work is also on bettering the material and technical base of agriculture. This year large quantities of machinery, fertilizer and other material resources will be poured into the countryside. Nearly 47,000 million roubles worth of investment or 4.3 per cent more than last year will be channelled into the development of the agroindustrial complex under the 1983 development plan. Higher acquisition prices have been introduced for agricultural products to stimulate production and improve quality.

New rural management bodies have already been set up, replacing inefficient trusts and other managerial departments with drastic cuts to personnel. The experts thus released are offered new jobs on collective and state-run farms, and in enterprises and organizations in the agroindustrial complex.

Extra pay for uninterrupted length of service is being introduced as a labour incentive for cattle breeders in Siberia, the Far East, the Non-Black Earth Zone of the Russian Federation and some other regions, Gorbachev points out.

WHY WOMEN WORK IN OUR SOCIETY: LOLLY OF PRESTIGE?

Nearly all Soviet women work because of financial considerations, rather than of their own free will, concluded the American magazine "Newsweek" late last year. Yelena Grudeva, Candidate of Science (History),

who is making a special study of the socio-economic problems of the work and everyday life of Soviet women, gives her views on the subject in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

We carried out a survey of over 800 female workers at various enterprises in Tatarstan, she points out, 80 per cent of whom said they were satisfied with their occupations. Financial incentive, of course, cannot be discounted. But our survey contained the following question, "would you quit work if your husband were to earn as much as you now earn together?" Six out of ten women replied in the negative. The same reply was given by 85 per cent of the female workers employed at the Mural Confectionery Factory in Moscow as packers of and producers of an occupation mainly in the desire to work. Grudeva says, are fairly the wish to do public good as well as the higher prestige (a characteristic of our nation) enjoyed by a working woman — both with her children and husband. It follows that our women see work not just as a source of material well-being but as a means for social self-assertion and fulfillment. Grudeva comments in conclusion.

FLATS TO SUIT ALL TASTES

It is possible to build houses catering for all tastes — asks architect D. Zhivotov writing in IZVESTIYA. It is with this very aim in mind that Moscow architects have designed an experimental complex to be built in Gorky, on the Volga. It will have floor space for 26,000 residents. There will be over 80 different models of flats featuring over 150 variations in finishing layout. They will cater for the needs of families of varying sizes, age groups and lifestyles. There will also be special flats for the aged, for invalids as well as for people of unusual occupations. The flats are convertible — a two-room suite can be converted into three rooms. The new blocks of flats

will lack the so-called support partitions which take the bulk of the weight in normal buildings: they will be replaced by partitions or multifolding doors separating the sitting-room and kitchen or the sitting-room and hall.

The future residents, in consultation with the builders, will themselves select layout, the colour of the built furniture, wallpaper and various other small details which go to make up the intimate atmosphere of each home.

It is intended that the Gorky experiment be repeated in other cities across the land, Zhivotov comments.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

The first signs of an earthquake are observable long before the actual disaster, writes Academician Mikhail Sadovsky in the VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT newspaper. Explosions and special vibration instruments can, for instance, be used to determine an area which may suffer from tremors in the next few months. There is a whole range of signals indicating that an earthquake is in the offing, such as changes in the level of underground waters, in the level and composition of gases oozing from underground, and observable variations in the electric resistance of rock. In general, Soviet physicists have an entire set of observation methods for earthquakes backed up by sensitive instruments.

The task of organizing observations is a complicated one as there are at least 300 recognized signs of forthcoming earthquakes known to science, the difficulty being that they may not manifest themselves all at once. Forecasts are, therefore, founded on a dozen or so such signs. The organization of such a service is a minuscule in scale of the Hydrometeorological Service. The basis of an earthquake service has already been established in Central Asia where scientists from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia have pooled their forecasting observations. It is in this area, where the majority of the country's largest mountain ranges are located, that earthquakes occur most often.



Treatment in a high-pressure chamber. ● A small patient during recuperation.

The Filatov clinic

A children's doctor must have tact, patience, courage, as well as a love of children, is the opinion of Yan Lutsky, Doctor of Science (Medicine), who heads the Filatov clinic in Moscow, one of Europe's major medical research centres for children.

Many complex operations have been performed for the first time at the clinic, which now acts as a methodological centre for all children's hospitals and affiliates in this country. It is also the venue for many international symposiums. A lot of modern treatment techniques which are now in wide use at rural hospitals also originated here.

Seriously ill children are brought to the Filatov clinic from all over the country. It has a mobile

operating-room which can function under all conditions — in the field.

Included on its staff are such eminent members of the medical profession as the USSR chief children's surgeon, Professor Eduard Stepanov from the 2nd Medical Institute; chief children's anaesthesiologist and resuscitator of the USSR Viktor Mikhailov; and chief Soviet children's urologist Anatoly Yerkhin.

Patients range from newborn babies to 15 year olds. To make sure the children do not fall behind the school curriculum during recuperation, a whole staff of teachers tutor them in basic subjects. Each ward is equipped with a playroom. Here the patients can draw, read, listen to music and watch slide films.

the ballast water although only several dozen grammes of the fuel were contained in every cubic metre. A special filtering device was built and, as of early last January, many tonnes of oil have been put back into industrial use.

Power station on the Bureya

The design for the construction of a hydroelectric power station, on the Bureya River, has been approved. It was prepared in Leningrad.

The Bureya River will be bridged by a 142 m high dam, and the station is to have six power units totalling two million kilowatts.

In addition to being a valuable source of cheap power, the hydroelectric station, the largest project in the region, will also provide reliable protection against floods. The dam will shield nearby farmlands and villages from floods caused by monsoons and heavy rains.

Water for parched land

The water of the Golsat River, which winds through its spurs of the Greater Caucasus has been lifted 500 metres to the Shemakha Region of Azerbaijan via a several-kilometre-long water pipeline equipped with powerful pumping stations.

From here the water will go in three directions to the vineyards where ten thousand hectares of formerly arid land will be irrigated. Villages will also be better provided with water. Power for the small-scale hydro-technical complex is supplied from the power transmission line.

Reservoirs totalling 70 million cubic metres, dozens of pumping stations and over 300 kilometres of irrigation canals have been built in Azerbaijan during the past few years for the irrigation of mountain slopes. Altogether about 300 small-scale irrigation projects were built in the republic in the previous and current five-year plan periods.

HOME NEWS

Academician Anatoly Petrovich Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, celebrated his 80th birthday on February 13. With his innate modesty, he has refused to hold any official ceremonies to mark the occasion, yet, members of all the academic institutions in this country, as well as workers and engineering and technical employees set up with immediate A. P. Alexandrov's participation cannot but mark this day by expressing their gratitude to and respect for this leader of Soviet science.

It was late in 1964 or early in 1965 that the founder of Russian science, Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov, penned the draft "Regulation of the Academy of Sciences" which was only published after his death. In this interesting and thought-provoking document there is a special point dealing with the requirements for President of the Academy. M. V. Lomonosov wrote as follows: "The President of the Academy of Sciences should not only be the main leader and manager, but also the guardian of the sciences from extraneous influences and slanders; and he should be of noble birth. Apart from which he should be

USSR ACADEMY'S PRESIDENT CELEBRATES 80th BIRTHDAY



knowledgeable in the most needed languages, have an understanding of all the sciences and be a naturally born Russian. It would be even more splendid and useful if the President were

by Lomonosov. He is the main guide and guardian of the Academy. He "is knowledgeable in the most needed languages" and what is most important, he has "an understanding of all the sciences", and "an adequate knowledge in other fields".

A. P. Alexandrov's activities have considerably enhanced the authority of Soviet science in foreign countries where he is widely known. He has been elected member of many foreign academies.

As a scientist, Academician Alexandrov has made a major contribution to the development of all the most important branches of modern physics and technology. It was under his guidance that the reactor installations were developed for our atomic power stations, for the powerful "Leningrad", "Arltka" and "Sibir" icebreakers, and for the peaceful use of this type of energy in the Soviet national economy.

Anatoly Petrovich celebrates his jubilee in good strength and health enjoying the wisdom that comes of accumulated experience. Let us wish him to remain in this shape for many years to come.

Academician Alexander YANSHIN, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences

METAL CHASERS FROM MARGILAN

Metal chasing is the traditional occupation of the male members of the Madalyev family in Margilan, Uzbekistan. The secrets of this craft have been passed down from father to son for over 200 years.

People's craftsman Makhmud-zhan Madalyev is now aged 86, but he continues to practise his favourite occupation. His six sons have followed suit.

Works by the family grace many museums in the republic and have been displayed on many occasions at national and international shows.

At present the family are working on a collection of Uzbek metal-chasing ornaments.



Makhmud-zhan Madalyev and his sons Masud and Ibragim.

OF INTEREST

'MY TRADE IS A STORY-TELLER'

80-year-old Ivan Mozolevsky, from the Byelorussian town of Mozyr, has a job, though rather an unusual one for today. He is a story-teller.

His right to the title is corroborated by the Byelorussian Encyclopaedia which says that a number of charming folklore stories have been recorded from his words for a collection of "Byelorussian Folk Tales" published in German in Berlin.

Many people enjoy calling on the story-teller. An evening spent with Ivan who is fond of jokes and parables is always a treat.

He is a splendid narrator with a natural gift for story-telling.

Science and technology

AMAZON EXPEDITION

The "Professor Shokman" research vessel has left the port of Kaliningrad bound for the Amazon River. The expedition on board, which is sponsored by the Institute of Oceanology attached to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, intends to carry out research on the river, the largest on our planet.

Scholars have long been interested in the processes taking place in the border areas where ocean water mixes with the sweet water of large rivers. The expedition will try to establish the effect of the world's largest river on the ocean. The Amazon with its 500 powerful tributaries carries over 200 thousand cubic metres of freshwater to the ocean. This is nearly one-fifth of all the water given to the oceans by the rivers on our planet. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of mineral and chemical sediment are conveyed by the Amazon along with its

water. It is clear that this powerful flow produces a tangible effect upon life in the ocean depths, on the migration of fish and plankton, as well as on the hydrological situation and the heat condition of the Central Atlantic. The expedition intends to describe and study all these phenomena.

MAJOR DISCOVERY

IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Soviet scientists have established how the division of the nuclei of different elements, in particular, Thorium and Uranium, takes place. Scientists were interested both in the energy released in this way and in the fission products. For this purpose a strong source of radiation, a microtron, and a detector capable of registering fragments resulting from the division, were developed by the Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The scientists established the amount of energy needed to destroy nuclei and it turned out

that the process varied in different elements. As one of the participants in the project, Professor Sergei Kapitsa, told a TASS correspondent, all these findings have to be taken into account in computing the capacity of nuclear reactors.

This project has been recorded as a major scientific discovery at the State Committee of the USSR for Inventions and Discoveries.

MORE EFFICIENT SLEEP

A new method for and new equipment inducing better sleep have been invented at the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The patient is asked to choose the colours and lines that take his fancy at a given moment. Next a device is switched on which conveys rhythmic sound and light signals simultaneously to the patient. As a result — he falls asleep quicker and his sleep is considerably deeper. During the time he is awake, all traces of sleepiness disappear and working ability goes up.

Places to visit

The leaning tower of Kazan

The Kremlin at the centre of the Volga city of Kazan, capital of the Tatar Autonomous Republic, was built by Pskov masters back in the 16th century, and eight of its original 13 towers have survived to this day. Of special architectural interest is the Suyumbekii multilayered watch-tower built in the 17th century.

87-metre-high, it can be seen from far away. Its name comes from a romantic legend involving a Tatar Princess and Ivan the Terrible. A copy of it of a sort is the tower of the Kazan Railway Terminal in Moscow.

The tower is a leaning one, having now deflected 181 cm to the south-west from its original vertical position.

Restorers have had a hard time of it reinforcing the tower.



VIEWPOINT

TEENAGE AND CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN THE USSR

Igor NAGAYEV, critic and deputy Editor-in-Chief of the "Detskaya Literatura" children's magazine



In terms of popularity and the number of books published, children's and teenage literature occupies one of the first places in this country.

Besides the specialized publishers, Moscow Detskaya Literatura and Malysh, 40 other publishing houses all over the country have branches issuing literature for children and teenagers. There are children's publishing houses in the Union republics; for example, the Nakhud (Little Stream) Publishers in Tbilisi, and the Veselka (Rainbow) Publishers in Kiev. In addition, there are children's publishing houses in the autonomous republics, regions and areas.

About 2,000 male and female authors write in this country for children and teenagers in 70 languages of the peoples of the USSR. These are people who are well acquainted with child and teenage psychology, with the characteristics of growing children and their vision of the world. I would like to mention the following writers: Anatoly Alexin, Albert Likhonov, and Vladimir Kravtsov in the Russian Federation; Grigory Vlyer and Spiridon Vangel in Moldavia; Enno Raud in Estonia; Ubald Radzab in Tajikistan; and Kayum Tangrykulyov in Turkmenia.

The works of our veteran children's writers Agniya Barto (1908-1981) and Sergei Mikhalov have received high praise, not only in the USSR, but also abroad. They have won special prizes from the International Council for Hans Christian Andersen awards.

The above prize was awarded recently to the artist Tatyana Mavrina for her illustrations to "Russian Folk Tales" and "Fairy Tales" by Alexander Pushkin. Books for children and teenagers cover a wide spectrum of subject matter — history and adventure, science fiction and, of course, our contemporary life with all its complexities.

Vladimir Zheleznyakov's "Scarecrow", an analysis of child cruelty, is among the most popular of recent books issued for children. Scarecrow is the name given to a new girl in the sixth form. Kindness, high spirits and morality clash in the story with evil and amorality. The writer affirms through his heroine that no matter how cruel the world is, in some of its manifestations, kindness and sincerity always turn out to be stronger and win in the end.

Reality is not idealized in present-day children's literature. Against dramatic and even tragic backgrounds the heroes have to solve various life problems. This was well put by the well-known Soviet educator Anton Makarenko: "A child can be told everything, but in the end, place, is a way that won't hurt him and still be understandable to him".

AWARD FOR SOVIET FILM

Soviet film director Alexander Zarkhi has won a special award at the First International Film Festival held at Guayaquil, Ecuador, for his film, "Twenty-Six Days in Dostoyevsky's Life". A letter appended to the memorial medal says: "For an outstanding picture and participation in the festival."

At this film forum, says Zarkhi, we learned about the life of the people; we saw a country with many century-old traditions. People from various nations and belonging to various film schools took part in a serious discussion about the contemporary state of modern cinema. The public played a very active part in the discussion of the films shown. Zarkhi continued: "Often it was responsible for the final verdict. For this reason I see my award as an appreciation by the people of Ecuador of the art of our country."

NEW CARTOONS

At the Moscow Soyuzmultfilm cartoon film studio director V. Pekar is shooting a serial on the folklore of the peoples of the world, with two films already made, "The Legend of the Peru Indians" and "The Talking Hounds of Transylvania".

Our new film, he says, called "The Law of the Tide", is set in Central Africa. We are using pioneering technologies which originated in the Congo, Brazzaville. The theme of the film is the resurgence of a new Africa. The plot tells of a youth's initiation into the hunting trade. We made wide use of the ritual and recreational dances which most vividly reflect the people's national culture.

JEWISH CHAMBER MUSICAL THEATRE

Folk legends and sagas and inimitable melodies form the basis of the latest production at the Jewish Chamber Musical Theatre, "I Come From Childhood".

The company was set up five years ago in the Jewish Autonomous Region. With its productions "The Last Part", "Let Us Do It Together" it has toured the Caucasus, the Baltic republics, the Urals and the Ukraine. The company had a great success in the GDR. The number of its admirers has increased following the release by the Melodis recording company of the opera-mystery "The Black Bride for a White Mare", written by the theatre's artistic director, Yuri Shering.

At present, the company has plans to stage the musical "The Fiddler on the Roof".



Exquisite 18th-century articles are on display at the "Acquaintance of the East" exhibition, which is now open at the Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples in Moscow (10 Chukotka Street). Among the 150 exhibits on view are color lacquer miniatures and designs with golden foil background. The exhibition consists of items from the museum's storehouse, and also of works from the Bureau Embassy in Moscow and from private collections.



VAKHTANGOV CENTENARY

exuberant fantasy and human emotions, which come to the surface in romantic theatre. His own personal style was characterized by brilliant theatricality, festiveness and the spectacular. Vakhtangov died when he was 39. He attempted to put all his artistic credo into his last work — "Re Turandot" by Gozzi, a



Scene from the parade from the Vakhtangov Theatre's production of "Re Turandot" by Carlo Gozzi.

Russian and Soviet Literature for African countries

An anthology of Russian and Soviet poetry in the Malagasy language has been prepared for publication by Moscow's Radioga (Rainbow) Publishers. The poetry included in the anthology ranges from classical poems of the 19th century to contemporary verse.

The book will include poems by 40 authors. Among the Russian classics are poems by Zhukovsky (1793-1852) and Pushkin (1799-1837). The anthology will also include verse by Soviet poets of various generations — Svetlov and Simonov, Akhmatova and Voznesensky.

The anthology has been compiled by Lyudmila Karasheva, a prominent Soviet philologist, whose works are well known in Madagascar. She has been awarded with the national order of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar of the Malagasy Academy of Sciences. The translations have been done by a Malagasy woman writer, Ester Randriamunji.

Book trading firms in African countries show great interest in Soviet books for children and teenagers. At their request, Radioga is to publish Arkady Gaidar's story "Timur and His Team" as well as short stories by Nikolai Nosov and Vitaly Blank.

BOOK ON LEONARDO DA VINCI

"Leonardo da Vinci" is the title of a book by Alexei Gastov, which has recently been put out by the Moscow Gostizdat Gvardiya Publishers in its "Life of Illustrious People" series. This is neither a novel nor a belletrist biography, nor a chronicle of his life — it is rather an essay in which the author sets forth his views on the life and work of da Vinci. In the foreword note is made of the fact that the biographer deliberately tried to choose a narrative adequate to the art and scholarly style of the epoch described. The structure of the book is inevitably involved — the various periods of da Vinci's life are not set out in chronological order and some are given more attention than others.

The book contains reproductions of da Vinci's drawings and paintings.

Art find in Rustaveli's cellar

An exciting art find has been made in the underground cloakrooms at the Rustaveli Theatre in Tbilisi.

At the beginning of the twenties an artists' cafe, "Himerion", used to be in this cellar. It became the favourite haunt of a group of young poets and artists, including Tiflis Tabidze and Paolo Yashvili, Lado Gudiashvili and David Kakabadze. During innovations in the arts, they decided to illustrate their searings and artistic credo by painting on the walls of the cafe. Soon they were joined by the well-known Russian artist Sergei Sudeikin.

The paintings came to light during recent restoration work at the theatre. The common stylistic solution and most of the paintings — nearly fifty — belong to Sudeikin. In them he recorded his friends — artists and poets. The "Himerion" works by Sudeikin touch on a little-known period in the artist's creative career. Critics have written as follows of this period: the impetuous dreamer of stage design appeared in Tbilisi as a master who is now engaged in a painstaking search in the world of paint for a different, gentle, serene and thoughtful. There are many works by Sudeikin in the Georgian museum of arts. After restoration, the paintings in the Rustaveli cellar will, to all intents and purposes, be the biggest collection of works by Sudeikin in the country.

WHAT'S ON!

February 12-14

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 12 (mat), 14 — Concerts by Igor Molodtsov Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12 (eve) — Melikov, "Legend of Love" (ballet); 12 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 12 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 13 (mat) — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 13 (eve) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 12 — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 13 (mat) — Puccini, "Legend About Jeanne d'Arc" (ballet); 13 (eve) — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera); 14 — Tintin, "Riviera" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 12 (eve) — Gadzhiev, "A Crocodile's Tale", 13 (mat and aft) — Casagrande, "Pinochio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 13 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 14 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artists".

FILMS

A Terminal for Two (Mosfilm Studios, USSR, in 2 parts). A love-story between a Moscow pianist Platon Sybilin and Vera, a waitress at a station restaurant. Cinemas: "Otkrytiye" (Prospect Kalinina), Metro Arbatskaya, Bus 89, Trolleybus 2; "Rossiya" (Pushkin Sq., Metro Pushkinskaya).

Rhythms 1034 (Czechoslovakia). A film about a character, Karel Kubat, who makes his way up in bourgeois society in Czechoslovakia in the 30s. Cinemas: "Zaryadye" (11 Mokhovaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Moscow Nature Protection Society, 16 Vorovskogo St. Works by Andrei Pochkhin (Georgian) — best of Russian and foreign writers carved from box-wood: "Decorative plates and trays made



NEW LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN

The history of Soviet-Afghan economic and cultural cooperation runs into several decades. All in all, 187 projects have been and are to be built with Soviet assistance on Afghan soil. Among these is a Polytechnical and an integrated house-building factory in Kabul as well as a 70-kilometre canal with the Jalalabad complex. The above industrial enterprises account for nearly three quarters of the out-

put of the government sector in the Afghan economy.

These photographs were brought into our office by Leonid Mironov, who has recently returned from Afghanistan where for four years he was a correspondent of the "Pravda" newspaper. They show the Kabul automotive secondary technical school, built with Soviet assistance. In one of its classrooms, lectures are given by Soviet expert Yuri Chikilov.

Contacts and contracts

Marine container shipments between the ports of the USSR and the GDR are expanding at a rapid pace. In the past year alone they increased more than fourfold compared with 1980. In 1982, the time that a ship spent in ports was cut by 15 per cent as a result of cooperation between the dockers of the two countries.

At the Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, a show has been held of high quality knitwear for women. Included in the collection presented by the firm of Jelinek were 80 models made out of natural wool, cotton and also of synthetic fibres. This is the third show of the kind that Jelinek has organized in Moscow. Jelinek's main customer in the USSR is Raznoexport.

INFORMATION MEETING

The International Hanover Fair is regarded as one of the biggest exhibitions in the world. The Soviet Union is a regular exhibitor. Members of the FRG business community told representatives of Soviet foreign trade associations about plans for the 1983 fair and about the views of West German Big Business on trade between our two countries.

The intensification of trade between the USSR and the FRG has become our common cause, said Mrs Birgit Breuel, Minister of Economics and Transport of Lower Saxony, speaking at a press conference at the Moscow International Trade Centre. Evidence of this is the steady growth in the mutual volume of trade between our two countries. Our land, Lower Saxony, has always had a particular interest in the expansion of business contacts with socialist countries particularly with the USSR, as it borders on these countries. Our business ties have a great

future, as the economies of our two countries should be able to supplement each other to a considerable extent.

Mrs Breuel noted certain difficulties. Among other things West German businessmen are worried by the length of the list compiled by CCOM, the Consultative Group Cooperation Committee controlling exports with a decisive role being played by the United States. CCOM considerably hinders mutually beneficial East-West business links. There have been repeated attempts to impose bans on the supply of goods by FRG firms under the pretext of their "strategic" value.

Despite the obstacles, however, Soviet-West German contacts are being expanded. The FRG has become the biggest Soviet trading partner among the capitalist countries. Mrs Breuel expressed the hope that this situation will continue in the future.

from crystal. Daily, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya, Bus 89, Trolleybus 2.

Exhibition Hall, Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (8a Razina St.). Architectural monuments in the paintings and drawings of Moscow architects S. Sedovskiy and B. Yeryomin. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Baranovskaya Embankment), 12-14 — Prague Days in Moscow. "Magic Circus", a Taternia Magica performance.

Concert Hall of the Central Tourist House (148, Lenin Prospekt), 12, 13 — "Only for Crown-Ups", an evening of humour.

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport (Luzhniki), 12, 13, 14 — "This Service Is Active Service", a dramatized concert performance.

SPORTS

Athletics. Krylatskoye Trade Union Sports Centre (Metro Molodtsovskaya), 12 — USSR Cup, Finals, 11 a.m.

Together with Soviet athletes a large group of foreign sportsmen are taking part.

CHESS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira), 12-14 — Moscow men's championship, 5 p.m. (every day).

This traditional tournament of top Moscow chess players is being held for the 61st time.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St.), 13 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

February 12-14

In Moscow, city and region, warm and cloudy weather with snow at times is expected. Night temperatures of -2°, -7°C and of 0°, -5°C in the daytime. SW wind, 8-10 mps.

Very warm weather (+12°, 17°C during the day) has been recorded in the south of the European USSR. Absolute temperature records for the season have been exceeded in Khabarovsk, Odesa, Krasnodar and Simferopol.

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Telegram: Technopromexport Moscow

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USSR and Hungary: ECONOMIC COOPERATION

In 1983 trade between the USSR and Hungary will amount to over 8,000 million roubles. Growth in the mutual deliveries of machines, equipment and instruments is also envisaged.

The USSR will supply Hungary with lathes, mining equipment, electronic computers, road-building machinery, tractors, trucks and cars. Soviet deliveries will continue to meet a sizeable portion of Hungary's needs in basic fuels and raw materials, including oil and oil products, natural gas, electric power, iron ore and timber. The USSR will keep up its deliveries of consumer goods such as refrigerators, washing machines, radio and TV sets, watches, cameras, vacuum cleaners, etc.

High on the list of Soviet imports from Hungary will be communications and electrical engineering equipment, electronic computers, buses, as well as gantry and floating cranes. In addition, there will be increases in deliveries of goods for the agroindustrial complexes (equipment for the food industry, poultry and cattle-breeding complexes, agricultural machinery, and pesticides), as well as in foods and consumer goods such as fabrics, footwear, knitted wear and other garments.

SOVIET FRIDGES FOR EUROPE

In 1983 the USSR will sell France over 20,000 domestic fridges mostly of the Minsk type. There is a brisk demand in Western Europe for Soviet household refrigerating units, as is shown by last year's sales figures. The Austrian firm of Bipa-Union AG bought 9,500 So-

viet fridges of varying freezer capacity; the Greek company of Zafiris Naxiadas bought 3,500 deep-freezers and fridges of the Snovcos and ZIL type, and Norway's Standard Telefon og Kabelfabrik A/S bought 8,000 such units. Britain obtained 23,000 Soviet fridges.

RIVER CRUISES

Thousands of foreign tourists get to know Soviet cities by taking river trips aboard comfortable steamers through the USSR — on the Volga, the Don and the Dnieper. River cruises are a good way of taking a relaxing holiday, enjoying sight-seeing programmes and games are organized for those on board; there are also plenty of opportunities for bathing and taking trips on foot launches. The fresh air and views are particularly popular with tourists. Over the past eight years the number of foreign tourists mak-

ing annual river cruises across the country has gone up fourfold. This year over 33,000 people will indulge in this form of travel, which is particularly popular with tourists from West Germany, the USA, France, Spain, Canada, Finland and other nations, where large groups buy up entire tours. In 1983 a new type of cruise — "river-sea-river" — will be added to the itineraries. The first expeditionary tour of this type were held last year. Starting from Kiev, which was celebrating its 1,500th anniversary, they went down the Dnieper, to the

Intourist news

Black Sea and up the Danube, ending at the Romanian town of Giurgiu. The tour lasted ten days with stops being made at Kanav, Cherkassy, Zaporozhye, Koryukhovo, Kherson, Odessa and Ruse (Bulgaria). The steamer then made the return journey with a group of Czechoslovak tourists on board. Over 500 people — miners, teachers, office workers, weavers and people from other walks of life took part. Post such cruises are to be organized in 1983.

Boris ROGONIN